

Approved For Release 2008/07/07 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007300100005-4

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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	North Korea	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Political Indoctrination and Morale of Chinese Forces Serv- ing in North Korea	DATE DISTR.	21 November 1956 25X1
		NO. PAGES	1
		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1

## REFERENCES

DATE OF  
INFO.PLACE &  
DATE ACQ.

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Attachments: One, as shown above.

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Attach.

Political Indoctrination

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1.

[redacted] political indoctrination  
from CHANG Hua-hsiang (1728/0553/4382) [redacted] the  
political director of the [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] Mortar Company of the 2nd Battalion (219th  
Regiment, 73rd Division, 23rd Corps, Chinese People's Volunteer  
Forces); and the political education included the following  
general subjects:

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A. Chinese Five (5) - Year Economic Construction Plan

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B. Increased-Production and Economization

C. Huang River Project

25X1

This 40-year flood control plan, which was launched  
either in 1955 or 1956, will be carried out by the Chinese  
people in cooperative with the Chinese Liberation Armed  
Forces.

D. Internal Regulations (Regulations on one's internal life)

2. The political indoctrination lectures lasted for approximately  
three (3) hours and were held twice weekly, and all company  
personnel were required to attend. [redacted]

25X1

3.

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[redacted] This indoctrination on the Chinese mainland  
covered the following subjects:

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A. Soldiers must act heroically and set the example.

B. Soldiers should think of the future of the Chinese people.

C. Soldier are subject to political indoctrination in order  
to raise their knowledge to a desire level, and those who  
are uneducated shall be given education equivalent to  
that of senior public school students.

4. The company has a political director, while the battalion  
has a political instructor and the regiment, a political  
commissar and vice-commissar. Such is the same with each  
division and corps under the political departments. These  
political officers each have a rank equivalent to that of  
the commanding officer of the particular unit; that is, the  
company political ranks with the company commander, etc.  
The political officers assume the political training together  
with their mission of maintaining secret surveillance over  
their personnel.

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Non-Communist Activities

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6. In August 1955, [ ] a bat- 25X1  
talion vice-commander of the Civil Guard Unit had deserted  
his unit, whereupon the platoon leader, LU Ch'ao (5684/6389),  
instructed his platoon guards [ ] to tighten 25X1  
their watch at the sentry posts. This above-mention deserter  
was not apprehended.
7. [ ] the North 25X1  
Korean civilians were suffering from the shortage of clothing  
and food. [ ] the people in the North 25X1  
are deceived and exploited by their government.
8. In 1953 and April 1954, there were several burglaries [ ] 25X1  
[ ] committed by Korean farmers living nearby, 25X1  
who ran off with military uniforms and mattresses. The thieves,  
whose acts of burglary were due to their poor living condi-  
tions, were arrested and investigated by internal affairs  
personnel. [ ] many North Koreans 25X1  
would flee South if the guard along the border were not so  
tight.

Communist Activities

9. As of February 1955, there were some 20 ex-Nationalist soldiers  
in each company of the 2nd Battalion (219th Regiment, 73rd  
Division, 23rd Corps), and of these, some had become Party  
members following their enlistment, while the rest continued  
to think as anti-Communists. However, in March 1955, of  
these former Nationalist soldiers, all privates were discharg-  
ed, leaving only a few officers who were ardent Communists,  
at the battalion.
10. Most of the company personnel, particularly those who had  
served over one (1) year, were all demoralized because of  
homesickness, except some 40 recruits who were absorbed in  
their service with high morale. [ ] 25X1  
[ ]
11. High-ranking officers in command of either a division, regi- 25X1  
ment, or battalion, were able to have their wives and children  
visit them in Korea for a period of three (3) to four (4)  
months. It required the permission of the regimental head-  
quarters for the battalion commander or anyone of his staff  
to call in their family for a visit from China. Officer  
ranking higher than battalion commander enjoyed better food  
than others, and those who ranked higher than a platoon  
leader could have their hair cut at a barbershop, while  
general personnel were forced to cut one another's hair.
12. Motion pictures and plays were availalbe for both officers  
and enlisted personnel once every ten (10) days during the  
evening. Among the films shown were Soviet films with Chinese  
sub-titles. Among the newspaper issued were the People's  
Daily, the Volunteer Forces Press, and the Youth Press, which  
were all distributed to each unit, one (1) copy per squad.  
Magazines included the Chinese Youth, Literature & Art,  
Volunteer Forces Pictorial Report, and Pictorial Report of  
Construction. These were distributed twice monthly, one copy  
to each squad, and were all collected afterwards.

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